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Justice Assistance News

Most Assailants Are Strangers To Their Victims

About three of five violent crimes are committed by persons who are strangers to their victims, according to a new Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletin.

The bureau said the average percentage of violent crimes committed by strangers from 1973 through 1979 was:

Total* 59 percent
*(rape, robbery, assault)

Rape 65 percent

Robbery 76 percent

Aggravated assault .. 56 percent

Simple assault 53 percent

"The rate at which strangers committed rapes, robberies, and assaults were exceedingly stable, averaging 19.6 per 1,000 in the population of persons 12 years old and more, from 1973 through 1979," said Benjamin H. Renshaw, the bureau's acting director.

"On the other hand," he added, "the rate of violent crime by nonstrangers increased from 10.7 per 1,000 persons to 12.0 per 1,000 in the seven-year period."

The bureau's National Crime Survey estimates that 23.4 million rapes, robberies, and assaults were committed during the period.

Weapon Use Measured

The bulletin said that strangers used weapons in 40 percent of their violent crimes. They used weapons in 50 percent of the robberies, 30 percent of the rapes, and 40 percent of the assaults.

Rape was the crime that most frequently involved victim injury, the survey

noted, adding that during the study period 36 percent of all such victims were injured, and almost 17 percent of the injuries were serious. Robbery and assault victims were injured in about 30 percent of the incidents, and 20 percent of the injuries were serious.

In rapes and assaults by strangers the attacker was typically a lone white male more than 21 years old. People robbed by strangers, however, were likely to be confronted by a pair or a group of black males who were as likely to be less than 21 years old as to be older.

Most Attacks Intraracial

The attackers were white in 66 percent of all assaults, in more than 50 percent of all rapes, but in only 33 percent of all robberies. Less than 10 percent of all violent strangers were female. Rapes and assaults by strangers were highly intraracial, the bulletin noted.

Men were victimized by violent strangers at a rate almost triple that of women, the survey said. The average rate for men from 1973 to 1979 was 29 per 1,000 population. For women, the rate was 11 per 1,000 population.

Blacks were more than twice as likely as whites to be robbed by strangers, but whites were more likely to be victims of simple assault, the study found. The likelihood of rape or aggravated assault by strangers was roughly the same for both races.

Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports

from 1976 through 1979 showed that murders by strangers "remained relatively stable," the bulletin said. (The stranger-nonstranger relationship for murders was not available before 1976.)

In 1979, the relationship between murderers and victims was unknown in more than a third of the cases, but in those 13,332 cases in which the relationship was known, only 20 percent of the victims were killed by strangers, the bulletin said.

When only the murders committed in connection with another felony, such as a rape or a robbery, are considered, the proportion of crimes in which the victim-offender relationship is not known is more than 45 percent, the bulletin said. In cases where the relationship is known the proportion of murders by strangers is almost 60 percent.

Single copies of the bulletin, "Violent Crime by Strangers," may be obtained by writing the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■

Violent crimes by strangers, 1973-79 averages

Type of crime	Number	%
Total	3,356,851	100
Rape	105,308	3
Robbery	843,686	25
Aggravated assault	947,579	28
Simple assault	1,460,278	44

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

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New Attack Launched On Drug Trafficking

The following is excerpted from testimony by Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani before the House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Although for some time there has been a general consensus as to the primary goals and objectives of the drug control program, the strategies to implement the federal drug program were not carried out in a cohesive fashion. This Administration has made clear its commitment to drug abuse control and minimizing the crime associated with drug trafficking. A number of departments and agencies have programs in place because the drug problem must be addressed on several fronts.

An important component of the drug supply reduction strategy is control of the drugs at the source. The State Department has been working diligently toward this end, and the Vice President has just reported on several recent significant accomplishments in this area.

The Department of Justice is working closely with the State Department on another aspect of the international drug enforcement situation. Bilateral agreements to gather information and evidence abroad to render it admissible in the other nation's court of law can be of tremendous value.

Furthermore, we have been successful in reaching agreements with other nations to permit vessels registered under their flags to be boarded and searched where the vessel is suspected of transporting drugs to the United States.

Another important advance in the improvement of our ability to interdict drugs on the high seas and at our borders is the December 1, 1981, enactment of Public Law 97-86, the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1982. This new law requires the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to establish when and how military resources may be requested and the criteria for approval of such requests and to resolve the issue of reimbursement for those services.

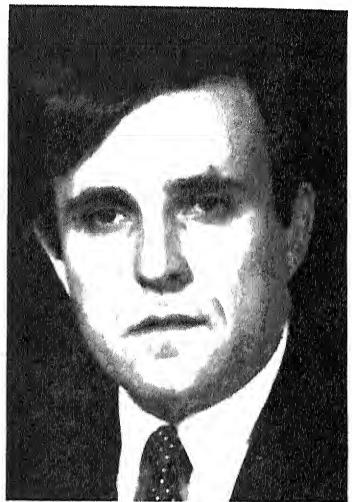
Within the Department of Justice we have taken significant steps to improve the federal drug law enforcement program. In January, the Attorney General announced the Department of Justice's initiatives to coordinate the drug enforcement efforts of the FBI and DEA. The Attorney General also has established a departmental committee to oversee the development of drug policy and to assure that all departmental resources, including its prosecutorial and correctional efforts, are effectively engaged in the effort against drug trafficking.

The balance of the Attorney General's announcements focused on the realignment of responsibilities in federal drug law enforcement. This reorganization provides for an infusion of FBI resources and expertise to enhance, without displacing, DEA's existing capabilities. The FBI resources will supplement those of DEA; a larger pool of agents in a greater number of locations around the country will be available for drug enforcement.

Furthermore, if the United States is to eliminate these large-scale criminal enterprises, we must destroy their financial bases. Asset removal is a high priority of this administration. In the short time it has been conducting drug-related financial investigations, DEA has realized increasing successes in seizing the assets of drug traffickers.

is one in which the FBI has developed considerable expertise. The FBI are committed to making this realignment work. Many aised; some are easy to answer, others are not. Formal operating gencies are being developed. I believe that the guidelines will be provide guidance, yet flexible enough to allow management of both practical, effective working relationships.

(continued on next page)



Many reservations and concerns have been expressed that the reorganization will detract from DEA's high-profile support for state and local enforcement efforts. This is not the case. DEA will continue to support its State and Local Task Force Program, which will be operated under DEA policy and direction to stimulate and provide support for investigations and prosecutions of drug violators.

Historically, DEA has conducted many training programs for state and local law enforcement officers. We will be continuing the training program. Similarly, both the DEA and FBI have highly sophisticated forensic laboratory facilities that are utilized to varying degrees by state and local agencies. We will continue to support that component of our program to the extent that we are able.

This administration has instituted a new program to ensure that the needs of the local law enforcement community are met. Each United States Attorney has been directed by the Attorney General to establish a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC). The purpose is to assess the crime problem of the district, establish crime fighting priorities, and decide how best to allocate resources (within federal agencies and between federal and state agencies) to attack these problems. Representatives of the federal law enforcement agencies and appropriate state and local law enforcement officials are members of the LECC. The committee is designed to reflect the needs of and be responsive to the criminal enforcement situation of the individual district.

Each of these initiatives addresses a different aspect of the overall drug control strategy. Our program to better coordinate the federal government's effort will ensure a more focused and effective attack on the important problem of drug trafficking. No crime problem is more important than drug trafficking and abuse. No problem is more challenging; I am confident that we are up to the tasks at hand. ■

AROUND the NATION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND — Baltimore Mayor William Schaefer recently announced the start of a \$200,000 public awareness campaign to combat vandalism in the city. Vandalism cost Baltimore businesses more than \$22 million in 1981 in repairs, replacement of equipment, and security expenses, Mr. Schaefer said in making the announcement. The costs are passed on to consumers and taxpayers, he said, adding that vandalism costs schools \$2 million a year and other city agencies more than half a million dollars a year. The aim of the campaign is to reduce vandalism in the city 25 percent in the first year through television and radio advertising, publication and distribution of information on how to protect homes, schools, and businesses from vandalism, and an anti-vandalism education program in the city's schools. The school program includes monetary rewards to schools having the most success in reducing vandalism. Neighborhood groups also are being organized to form youth clubs and security patrols.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS — Senior citizens in Belvidere are "alarmed" thanks to a program sponsored by the Belvidere Police Department. The department purchases and distributes to seniors a personal alarm called a "panic button." The alarm produces a shrill noise when activated. More than 300 elderly people who attended crime prevention seminars sponsored by the Belvidere police were given the alarms. The program already is credited with foiling a burglary. Further information about the program, "Senior Citizens 'Alarmed,'" is available from William Villont, Crime Prevention Officer, Belvidere Police Department, 615 N. Main St., Belvidere, Ill. 61008.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND — Anne Arundel County Police are helping citizens test their crime prevention savvy through use of a Crime Prevention Quiz Board. The portable exhibit has five true/false crime prevention questions. If citizens pick the right answer, a blue light appears on the board; a wrong answer sounds a buzzer and activates a red light. A crime prevention officer is on hand to explain the right answer to the citizen. Children who pass the quiz receive a badge and membership card into the McGruff Crime Prevention Club. McGruff, the crime dog featured in a national crime prevention campaign, is pictured on the quiz board. Anne Arundel police use the board in their crime prevention van at carnivals, county fairs, schools, and senior citizen centers. For more information, contact Lt. Robert Hendel at 301/987-4050.

Crime Rate Shows No Change In '81

Serious crime in the U.S. showed virtually no change in 1981 for the first time in five years, according to a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

According to preliminary data compiled for the FBI's annual report of crimes reported to police, violent crime rose 1 percent last year, while property crime remained relatively stable.

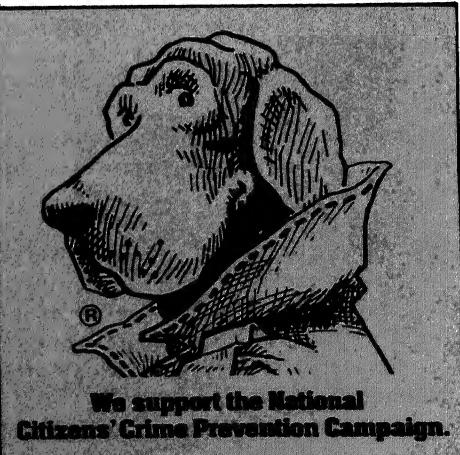
FBI Director William Webster pointed out, however, that the volume of reported crime reached an all-time high in 1980 and that the stabilizing of reported offenses in 1981 should not diminish concern over the level of crime in this country.

Among the violent crimes reported, only robbery showed an increase—5 percent. Murder rates dropped 3 percent, aggravated assault fell 2 percent, and forcible rape declined 1 percent.

Of the property crimes reported, motor vehicle thefts dropped 4 percent; burglaries decreased 1 percent; and larceny-thefts showed no change.

Arson offenses, reported for the first time by the FBI, dropped 8 percent since 1980.

Serious crime increased 1 percent in the South, declined 1 percent in the North Central states, and remained unchanged in the Northeastern and Western states. ■



Rapid Response Thwarted

Citizens Delay In Reporting Crimes To Police

Police departments may have been misdirecting their efforts by concentrating on ways to reduce response time to serious crime instead of focusing on reducing citizen delay in reporting crime, says an NIJ-funded study.

"Calling The Police: Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime," in urging police departments to reconsider their efforts in trying to improve "on-the-scene" arrest rates, made these observations:

—Police departments must improve telephone call screening and the ranking of calls to which they respond to have any measurable effect on so-called on-scene arrest rates.

—The 911 emergency program is of marginal value in improving the on-the-scene arrest rate. Researchers said a call to the telephone operator instead of 911 delayed police response by only 10 seconds. The study suggested one police department number to receive all calls, saying this would remove doubt in some people's minds when it is proper to use 911.

—Law enforcement agencies should put more emphasis on getting citizens involved in community anticrime programs such as "Neighborhood Watch" to help them determine if a crime is occurring and whether an immediate call should be made to the police.

—Police departments should minimize the inconvenience to citizens for reporting crimes.

Four Sites Studied

The three-year study by the Police Executive Research Forum of Washington, D.C., was conducted in Jacksonville, Peoria, Illinois; Rochester, New York; and San Diego, California. NIJ provided \$530,000 to support the

accounted for about 20 percent of the delay.

The report discovered three basic reasons why citizens did not immediately report crime:

—Citizens first tried to verify that a situation involved a crime. They observed the situation and/or investigated the crime scene, telephoned someone not at the scene to acquire additional information, or sought such information by talking to another person at the scene—all of which delayed a call to police.

—Citizens sometimes took actions to help themselves cope with problems created by the crime. This included leaving the scene of the crime; speaking with someone to obtain assistance or support; chasing or restraining a suspect; or caring for a physical injury.

—Many citizens experienced conflict as to whether or not to call the police and tried to avoid making an immediate decision. They procrastinated, apparently hoping that the decision would become easier, and talked to someone at the scene or called someone for advice.

The report said that after all the conflicts are resolved, problems in calling police still arise. It cited these examples: the phone was not readily available; the caller did not know the police telephone number, and the caller had trouble communicating with the police dispatcher.

Earlier Findings Confirmed

The study confirmed the findings of the original 1977 Kansas City study that concluded that the average citizen waits long to report a crime that police have little chance to make an arrest at the scene, no matter how fast the response.

The new study was designed to include a cross section of American police departments and determine if the Kansas City findings were nationally representative. It confirmed that they were refuting the skepticism of some departments that the Kansas City findings were unique to that city.

The current study again showed that 2 percent of all serious crimes are "discovery" crimes—a person returning home



"Discovery" crimes that are unaffected by rapid police response.

his house burglarized or car stolen—that the on-scene arrest rate cannot be affected no matter how fast the police respond.

The study indicated that of the "involved" crimes, the police only make one arrest in 29 out of every thousand cases—largely because of citizen delay in reporting. The research said that if the person who witnessed the crime waits more than one minute to call police, the police can have little measurable effect in making an on-scene arrest. Further, the report said, a wait of five minutes equals a wait of an hour.

Urging the police departments to concentrate on rating their calls, the study said police should make immediate responses only to in-progress crimes and incidents which could result in the prevention of injury and/or property loss. Other calls for police service would be given lower priorities and would be handled by other methods, including mobile response, response by telephone, report-taking, in reports, and other methods.

Public Education Needed

Conceding that it was a long-range project with possible marginal results, the police departments were nevertheless urged to re-educate the public about the necessity for immediate reporting of crimes or possible crimes and to offer the public reassurance.

The study said citizens were frequently worried about possible reprisals or the social and financial problems caused by reporting a crime. These include having to make trips to police headquarters to identify mug shots and make appearances in court hearings and trials.

Police were urged to present higher visibility of victim-witness assistance programs that can keep citizens informed of court dates and in some cases provide transportation. Police were also urged to assure citizens that although it rarely happened, they would be offered protection against any possible reprisals if persons they witnessed committing crimes.

Copies of the study are available at \$10 each, prepaid, from the Police Executive Research Forum, Suite 400, 1909 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. They are also available on an interlibrary loan plan from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850, telephone 301/251-5500. ■

\$3.8 Million Awarded To Remove Juveniles From Adult Jails, Lockups

Seventeen sites have been chosen to participate in a \$3.8 million OJJDP program to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

"This effort should help local communities establish the workable alternatives to incarceration that Congress envisioned when it approved legislation to abolish mixing juveniles with adults," said Charles A. Lauer, the office's acting director.

OJJDP said about 479,000 juveniles are detained each year in more than 16,000 adult jails and lockups in virtually every state. Often they are subjected to substandard and unconstitutional living conditions, physical and sexual abuse, and have a suicide rate eight times higher than do juveniles confined in separate juvenile detention facilities or in the general youth population, the agency said.

Moreover, jailing juveniles with adult offenders compounds the already overcrowded situations in many jails, Mr. Lauer said. These problems prompted Congress to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1980 to require the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups by 1985, he said.

17 Awards Made

The following awards are being made:

- Colorado Division of Youth Services, for 15 counties \$198,924
- Bolingbrook (Illinois) Police Department, 1 county ... \$200,000
- South Carolina Division of Public Safety, statewide \$189,022
- Montgomery County (Kentucky) Fiscal Court, 7 counties . \$199,983
- Lee County (Alabama) Commission, 1 county \$94,546
- Southeast Alabama Youth Services, Inc., 7 counties \$201,396
- Arizona Department of Corrections, 8 Indian reservations \$714,490
- Samaritan House, Inc., in Franklin, Louisiana, 3 parishes \$204,800
- The Boys and Girls Aid Society of Oregon, 2 counties \$200,000

• The Metropolitan (Portland, Oregon) Service District, 3 counties \$200,000

• Administrative Director of the Courts, Hawaii, 3 islands \$199,977

• Ozark Mountain Arkansas Rural Region Commission, 6 counties \$200,000

• Western Arkansas County Judges Association, 5 counties \$202,991

• Dodge-Fillmore-Olmstead (Minnesota) Community Corrections System, 3 counties \$204,500

• Greater Egypt (Illinois) Regional Planning and Development Commission 15 counties \$200,000

• Makah Tribal Council, Neah Bay, Washington, 1 Indian reservation \$244,245

• Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, Browning, Montana, 1 Indian reservation \$206,683

Jail Removal Plan

Each project has a jail removal plan that describes the existing juvenile justice system and proposes a strategy to provide 24-hour intake screening, specific detention or release criteria, and alternative residential and nonresidential programs for juveniles awaiting court appearances. Each site has established criteria for the release or detention of juveniles.

All criteria were developed from the state's juvenile code and utilizes the Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice promulgated by the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Plans developed for rural areas characterized by low populations incorporate multi-county participation and emphasize the adoption of existing youth services and new programs that will operate efficiently with a small number of referrals.

The Community Research Center of the University of Illinois at Urbana will coordinate the program.

Additional information about the program can be obtained by calling James Brown at the University on 217/333-0443. ■

Friends, relatives, or neighbors who aided crime victims either emotionally, physically, or financially suffered a very high rate of secondary or indirect victimization themselves, according to an NIJ study.

The study, "Victims and Helpers: Reactions to Crime," said 80 percent of the supporters suffered many of the psychological responses (increased fear and anxiety) as the victims.

The most common problems of the crime victims (three-fourths of the sample) were psychological, including fear, anxiety, nervousness, self-blame, anger, shame, and difficulty in sleeping.

These problems affected both victims of property crime (burglary) and victims of violent or personal crimes (robbery and assault).

A four-month follow-up interview of the victims found that although the severity of the crime-related problems had declined, half the victims still had problems.

The 26-month study was conducted in New York City by the Victim Services Agency of New York under a grant from NIJ. It included interviews with 274 victims and 152 supporters shortly after the crime. Four months later, 182 of the victims were reinterviewed.

The project investigated the reliance of crime victims on informal and formal social networks, the reasons and circumstances under which they turned to these networks, and the consequences of using this aid to the victims, their supporters, and the formal victim assistance efforts.

Financial Aid Burdensome

Some of the major findings:

—All but two of the 274 victims received some help from friends, relatives, and neighbors. When victims got all the help they needed, they adjusted better, regardless of the number of helpers they had.

—The victim's relatives, friends, and neighbors were best able to provide emotional support and least able to provide legal assistance. Giving

Crime Hurts Not Only Victims,

other victims. They had more psychological and practical problems, their problems persisted longer, they were less likely to get needed help, and their helpers were particularly burdened in providing assistance.

—The study said that one of the "curious" responses to victimization that persisted long after the victims had apparently recovered from the crime was the taking of precautions to prevent further victimization. This action—adding new locks, or not going out at night—did not abate over time and extended to the acquaintances of crime victims.

Writing in the executive summary, project director Kenneth Friedman said, "During the last decade, crime has become the metaphor for fear and inse-

curity. In one way or another, every each of us is aware of the threat of being a crime victim. Whether it is locking a door or crossing the street to avoid a threatening scene, our sense of potential victimization is always there.

"The ultimate fear is that we become like Kitty Genovese, a victim screaming in the night on whom strangers turn their backs. As much experience has shown, the concern that city residents have about who would help them in a crisis is a real one." Ms. Genovese was stabbed to death on a New York City street in 1964. News accounts of her death said many people heard her cries for help but none came to her aid.

The New York neighborhoods studied included a high crime, low income nei-



and those who lived in the inner city or had limited education suffered more than

Most victims surveyed did not know of the existence of victims services agencies.

Those Who Come To Their Aid

hood, the Fordham section of the Bronx; a moderate crime, moderate income neighborhood, Flushing, in Queens; and a high crime, mixed income neighborhood, Park Slope.

The cases studied came from a pool of 819 crime victims in the three neighborhoods. Of the 274 victims interviewed, 8 percent were assaulted, 29 percent robbed and 63 percent burglarized. Ten percent were 65 years old or older, slightly more than half were white and the rest were equally blacks and hispanics. About half earned more than \$10,000 per year and 40 percent had at least some college education.

The victims' reported problems included: emotional reaction—including

nervousness, self-blame, shame, anger, anxiety, and/or disturbed sleep—75 percent; fear of revictimization, 48 percent; financial problems, 32 percent; inconvenience in replacing or repairing property, 23 percent; use and enjoyment of lost object, 14 percent; sentimental value of lost object, 11 percent; and general loss of object, 11 percent.

"A major emotional response to crime was fear," the study said. "More than 60 percent of victims reported feeling 'very much' or 'somewhat' less safe in their homes and more than 40 percent felt less safe in their neighborhoods. After the crime, 60 percent of the 274 victims interviewed reported taking added precautions in their homes and 38 percent said they went out less at night. Twenty-four percent went out less during the day."

The most common form of help needed—lock repair—was mentioned by 40 percent of the victims. The types of help provided to the victims included: installing locks, borrowing money, staying with the victim, providing transportation, watching the home, help in getting to a doctor or hospital, providing a place to stay, help in shopping, legal assistance, escort service, counseling, and babysitting.

The study found that about 30 percent of the victims' needs were unfulfilled and that victims from low socioeconomic groups were less likely than other victims to receive the help they needed.

Police Aided Some

Two in five victims reported the police had lent significant assistance and one in five reported that the police "went out of their way" to help.

While the report said that a police officer was often the first person a victim came in contact with and that the officers usually lent assistance, most of the support the victims received came from other individuals—friends, relatives, neighbors, co-workers, and a few strangers.

Landlords were most often named by victims as those who could not or would not help.

The report said only 15 percent of the victims sought aid from service agencies. The failure to contact agencies was usually attributed to lack of awareness of their existence. Only 19 percent of the

victims said they knew of any agency that could provide support.

Of victims seeking agency help, 5 percent sought aid from public assistance and 2 percent from the Housing Authority. Other agencies mentioned by one or two victims included: Social Security, senior citizen groups, the Victim Services Agency, and the New York State Crime Victim's Compensation Board.

Aid Requests Varied

Victims requested a wide variety of help from organizations: replacement of stolen benefit checks, food stamps, help with repairs, relocation assistance, insurance information, and help from housing agencies to pressure landlords to make repairs. Just over half the victims who requested agency assistance received the help they asked for. The report indicated that victim service agencies can provide aid to victims often not available from friends, neighbors or relatives. This can include crisis counseling, legal assistance, temporary shelter, or as an advocate with other agencies.

The report said that "Friends, relatives, and neighbors suffer hidden costs of helping victims."

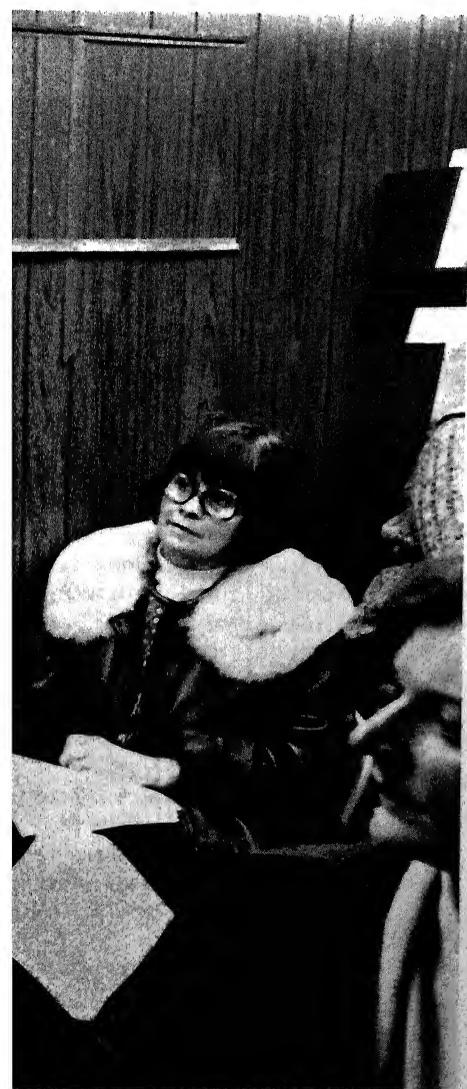
For some supporters, "this meant feeling nervous or frightened, in others, increased suspicion of people, and in others, feeling less safe at home or on the street," the report said.

Nearly half of the supporters reported feeling uncomfortable when talking to the victim about the crime.

"In most cases," the report said, "this stemmed from the supporters' increased feeling of vulnerability. But the discomfort also reflected the level of distress of the victim. Supporters of low socioeconomic status victims experienced greater discomfort than others, apparently because they felt imposed upon by requests for money. Since they had low incomes themselves, the financial burden was falling on those who could least afford it."

About one-fourth of supporters believed that the victim "could have been a little more careful." This compared to 40 percent of the victims who felt that they, the victims, "could have exercised more care."

The complete study has not yet been published, but draft copies of the executive summary are available on interlibrary loan from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850, telephone 301/251-5500.



hat could provide support.

Crime Watch Popular Gallup Survey Shows

One of every six persons in the United States (17 percent) reports that his or her community now has some kind of organized, volunteer anti-crime program, according to a recent Gallup survey.

As many as eight in 10 Americans who do not presently have a crime watch program in their neighborhood would like to see such a program established, the survey reports. A large majority also say they themselves would be interested in joining a crime watch program.

The same survey shows that fear of crime is at a 17-year high.

To the question "Is there any area right around here—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?" 48 percent of those surveyed in January 1982 said yes. In 1965, only 34 percent answered yes to that question.

The survey results are based on in-person interviews with 1,511 adults 18 years of age and older in more than 300 cities across the nation. ■

When somebody plays with fire- you get burned.

Some people play with fire for kicks, others for money.

Whatever the reason, you get the bill. Your insurance goes up. Your neighborhood falls apart. And people can die.

So don't let the arsonist get away with murder. If you see something suspicious, call the police. Meantime, write to: **McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.**

You can help.



TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

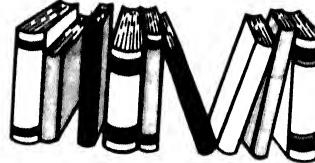


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A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition and the Ad Council.



Publications



Energy In Law Enforcement, by Michael J. Foster, energy coordinator for the U.S. Park Police, published by Energy Forum, Inc. The cost is \$19.95. To order, write: Michael J. Foster, Energy Forum, Inc., P.O. Box 840, Lanham Md. 20706.

Responsibility and Authority of General Officers (\$2.50) and **An Officer's Guide to Conditions of Litigation** (\$2.00), both by the American Correctional

tion's Criminal Justice Section. The cost is \$94.00. To order, write: ABA Order Billing Department, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

The Government Executive's Guide to Arson Prevention and Control: A Handbook on Information Systems and Action Programs, published by the U.S. Fire Administration, and **Report on the Arson Information Management Systems Conference**, prepared by the International Association of Arson Investigators and published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. To order, write: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472.

Prosecution of Spouse Abuse: Innovations in Criminal Justice Responses; Court-Mandated Counseling for Men

Who Batter; Cracking the Corporations; Finding Funding for Family Violence Programs; and, Legal Help for Battered Women, all published by the Center for Women's Policy Studies. To order, write: Center for Women's Policy Studies, 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Working the Street: Police Discretion and the Dilemmas of Reform, by Michael K. Brown, published by the Russell Sage Foundation. The cost is \$18.00. To order, write: Russell Sage Foundation, 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Scientific and Expert Evidence, second edition, published by the Practising Law Institute. The cost is \$60.00. To order, write: Book Publicity Manager, Practising Law Institute, 810 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. ■

Sampling of Emerging Problem Areas in Criminal Defense, a 10-lecture series of audio cassette tapes produced by the American Bar Associa-

OJJDP Announces 1982 Program Priorities

Programs dealing with serious or violent juvenile offenders are targeted for Special Emphasis priority funding in fiscal 1982, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention announced in the March 8 *Federal Register*.

Special Emphasis programs are discretionary grant programs designed to treat specific problem areas in juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice. Past years' initiatives have included New Pride diversion programs, youth advocacy programs, alternative education programs, and restitution programs, which are being funded to completion consistent with congressional action on the 1982 appropriation and the administration's phase out budget for 1983.

In fiscal 1982, OJJDP plans to allocate funds to programs that provide training to juvenile judges, prosecutors, police officers, correction officers, youth service workers, and program managers on handling serious violent juvenile offenders, gang members, and drug abusers. Training on managing alternatives to incarceration also will be sponsored.

OJJDP's National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention, which provides background research for Special Emphasis program development, will focus on:

- research and development programs designed to identify chronic juvenile offenders and factors related to the initiation and continuation of serious delinquent and criminal careers;

- research on the effects of juvenile criminal court processing of serious and violent juvenile offenders; and,

- the development and testing of programs to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile justice system prosecution and treatment of serious and violent juvenile offenders.

Research priorities also include the continuation of evaluations of restitution, replication of project New Pride, alternative education, and youth advocacy programs. These major Special Emphasis programs are scheduled for completion in fiscal 1982.

In addition, OJJDP will continue funding for three national data collection projects: national juvenile court statistics; children in custody; and the development of automated juvenile justice information systems.

OJJDP technical assistance activities in FY 1982 will place priority on aiding serious and violent offender initiatives of state and local governments and furthering the existing statutory priorities of deinstitutionalization, separation of juveniles and adults in prison, and removal of juveniles from adult institutions.

Assistance to state and local governments in implementing juvenile justice standards also will be continued.

"The 1980 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act provides an impetus to programs for youth who commit serious and violent crimes," said Charles A. Lauer, OJJDP acting administrator, in commenting on the proposed funding plan.

"In addition, the Attorney General's Violent Crime Task Force made policy recommendations which suggest an appropriate funding role that would include justice programs for applied research, training, and national data gathering.

"The priorities for new categorical juvenile justice grant activities in fiscal 1982 will be consistent with these factors."



The youth advocacy, replication of project New Pride, alternative e

Views In The News

ENSURING AID FOR VICTIMS:

"Recent efforts to maintain standards of decency in prisons result in an anomaly: A convict is thereby eligible for many state-paid benefits—psychological help, education, vocational training and medical care. But not his victim. The victim, who may desperately need some of the same services as a direct result of the crime, usually must fend for himself.

"That's why some localities have set up programs to offer crime victims counseling and help in applying for state assistance. The programs also give victims advice about testifying in court and take responsibility for notifying them, as well as other witnesses and the police, when trials are to begin, saving time and sparing frustration.

"Though judges, prosecutors and police officers praise these programs, they are threatened by federal cutbacks. Assemblyman Richard Gottfried wants New York state to put up enough money to make sure the victim programs continue. Well it should. Help for the victim is no expendable after-thought; in moral and practical terms, it is an essential part of the criminal justice process..."

"[These programs] have earned the right to permanence. Humanity, efficiency and public respect for the law offer powerful justification for a larger investment. Official neglect compounds the trauma of crime."—*Editorial, The New York Times.*

SENTENCING PRIORITIES:

"Last June, Baltimore city and three Maryland counties began a one-year experiment in using sentencing guidelines. Judges agreed to sentence within pre-determined guidelines—or to state publicly and in writing why not. Sentencing reform is a 'hot' idea in criminal justice..."

"But for reasons we do not understand, the Maryland experiment may be extended another year... This would mean that it will be 1984 before conclusions are drawn, recommendations are made and action taken..."

"One of the most important things that could be done in the war against crime is to employ sentencing guidelines in courts. The goal would be uniformity... The public wants the punishment to fit the crime and the criminal, not the whims of the judges..."

"Some argue that without guidelines, judges let criminals go free, or serve only short sentences... It is also true that the unintended result of some judges being too harsh on non-violent criminals is over-crowded prisons, from which dangerous felons have to be let out. Actually, using guidelines that take prison capacity into account could lead to a kind of priority-setting for imprisonment—the most dangerous felons go in first and stay the longest when prisons are over-crowded. That is what the public wants, but is not getting at present. It cannot be accomplished unless there is some uniformity in sentencing."—*Editorial, The Baltimore Sun.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE:

"We all talk about the crime problem..."

"We accuse our criminal justice system of 'coddling' criminals. We might even call a public official or two and let them know of our displeasure.

"But when it comes right down to it, we sit back in our chairs to watch and wait for someone else to take the initiative..."

"There is something we can do at little or no cost to make our community a safer place in which to live.

"We refer to the National Sheriff's Association National Neighborhood Watch Program..."

"The program is designed to make citizens aware of the steps they can take to make their homes more secure against burglary, to show how citizens can help each other protect their neighborhoods and to make local law enforcement agencies more effective in their fight against crime through citizen involvement and participation..."

"We hope citizens will become interested in this program and consider its benefits to Orangeburg and Orangeburg County.

"A policeman cannot be assigned to watch every home, but helpful neighbors can keep an eye out for trouble.

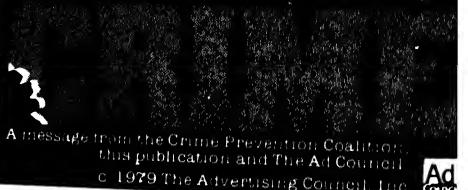
"It would not cost anything but it could save property and lives."—*Editorial, Times-Democrat, Orangeburg, S.C.*

Together.

You and your neighbors can help.

Write to: Crime Prevention Coalition; Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850

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ne 27-July 1: Terrorism in the 1980s, ronto, Canada, and Aug. 1-5: Summer mp Session: Martial Arts and Range tructors, Winchester, Va., both spon- ed by Richard W. Kobetz and Asso- es. Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, orth Mountain Pines Training Center, uite 2, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601, 3/662-7288.

ne 27-July 11: Policing and the Crim- l Justice Systems of the Netherlands d the United States, Amsterdam, Hol- d, sponsored by the State University New York at Albany. Contact: Profes- Graeme R. Newman, School of Crim- l Justice, State University of New rk, 135 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 222, 518/455-6284.

ly 4-30: Management in the Courts and stice Environment, Colorado Moun- ns; July 18-21: Adult Probation, owmass, Colo.; July 25-28: Reducing al Court Delay, Aspen, Colo.; and, ig. 8-13: Juvenile Justice Management, pen, Colo., all sponsored by the Institute for Court Management. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 arket St., Suite 210, Denver, Colo. 202, 303/534-3063.

ly 5-8: Sixth National Youth Workers nference, Washington, D.C., spon- ed by the National Youth Work lliance. Contact: Conference Staff, tional Youth Work Alliance, 1346 nnecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 508, ashington, D.C. 20036, 202/785-0764.

ly 7-8: Art Theft Prevention, Univer- Park, Pa., sponsored by The Pennsylvania State University. Contact: mela Frakes, Program Assistant, The Pennsylvania State University, Keller nference Center, University Park, Pa. 302, 814/865-9173.

ly 11-30: Second Biennial Institute on venile Justice in England and America, ondon, England, sponsored by the merican University's School of Justice. ntact: Dean Richard A. Myren, Direc- , Institute on Juvenile Justice in Eng- and America, School of Justice, The merican University, Washington, D.C. 2016, 202/686-2532.

July 12-15: 8th Internationl Forum on Traffic Records Systems, Las Vegas, Nev., sponsored by the National Safety Council and others. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, Staff Representative, Traffic Records Committee, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611, 312/527-4800, ext. 238.

July 12-15: Developing Police Computer Capabilities, Nashville, Tenn.; July 19-23: Supervisor Development, Denver, Colo.; Aug. 2-6: Management Controls on the Police Use of Deadly Force, San Antonio, Texas; and, Aug. 9-13: Police Records and Communications, Denver, Colo., all sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Contact: IACP, Professional Development Division, Eleven Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, Md. 20878, 800/638-4085.

July 12-16: 4th Internal Affairs Workshop, Dallas, Texas, sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, University of Texas, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080, 214/690-2377.

July 12-23: Basic Crime Prevention; July 26-28: Rape and Armed Robbery; and, July 28-30: Neighborhood Watch, all held in San Marcos, Texas, and spon- ed by the Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, 800/531-5007.

July 18-30: Trial Practice Institute '82, Houston, Texas, sponsored by the National College for Criminal Defense. Contact: National College for Criminal Defense, Bates College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004, 713/749-2283.

Sept. 8-9: Fourth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Paris, France, sponsored by the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect and The French Association for Information and Research on Child Abuse and Neglect. Contact: The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1205 Oneida St., Denver, Colo. 80220, 303/321-3963.

people people people

Lee P. Brown, public safet Atlanta, has been named Houston, Texas, Po- lice Department.

Mr. Brown has been public safety commissioner of At lanta since 1978. Prior to that appoin ment, he was tl county justice se vices director Portland, Oregon. F Brown served as sh began his law enf San Jose police off

Mr. Brown also ogy at Portland St he helped establish and worked in crim

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\$2 Million Awarded For Delinquency Prevention Activities

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has awarded about \$2 million to 13 private nonprofit, state and county youth programs throughout the nation to identify and help juveniles who are in danger of getting into trouble with law enforcement authorities.

The awards are a part of the Comprehensive Programs for High-Risk Youth promoted and supported by Act Together, a national nonprofit corporation that was formed to help local organizations provide comprehensive juvenile assistance services.

The funds came in part from the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Youth Programs, which established an interagency agreement with the Department of Justice to coordinate federal and private youth initiatives.

Individual Awards

The individual awards were:

- \$130,567 to the Colorado Outward Bound School in Denver;
- \$150,000 to the Neighborhood Youth Association, Inc., in Los Angeles;
- \$145,000 to New Life Services, Inc., in Cincinnati;
- \$242,140 to the University of Minnesota Day Community in Minneapolis;

- \$148,000 to the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government's Division of Children's Services in Lexington, Kentucky;

- \$150,000 to the Alabama Department of Youth Services in Mt. Meigs;

- \$132,000 to The Shelter's Project Start in Seattle;

- \$185,551 to the Youth Action Program in East Harlem, New York City;

- \$152,504 to the Three Rivers Youth Program in Pittsburgh;

- \$90,000 to the Henry Street Settlement in New York City;

- \$299,996 to the National Medical Association Foundation Plan in Washington, D.C.;

- \$150,000 to the Dispensario San Antonio in Ponce, Puerto Rico; and,

- \$207,190 to The Bridge in Boston.

National Approach

Charles A. Lauer, acting director of OJJDP, said Act Together was created to develop a national approach for assisting high-risk juveniles based on solutions tried under various local conditions.

"Traditional education, employment and other service programs have not been sufficiently responsive to the needs of these youths," Mr. Lauer said. "Moreover, local organizations have found it to be quite difficult to put

together programs that contain all the necessary elements to operate sophisticated, multi-service projects.

"We believe Act Together is the most effective vehicle for remedying this situation, and that is why we worked to create this program with the help of private organizations, including the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, which provided \$45,000 in start-up funds."

"There are currently more than 50 separate federal youth programs," he added. "We want to rationalize the U.S. government's activities. Act Together will identify those federal policies and regulations that hamper the effective planning and support for troubled youths and work with us to remove those obstacles."

OJJDP reviewed about 500 concept papers before selecting the final grantees. Approximately 25 groups were invited to submit detailed proposals, and the 13 best were selected for the grants, according to William Modzeleski, an OJJDP juvenile justice specialist.

Additional information about the grants can be obtained by calling Act Together in Washington, D.C., on 202/833-2395. ■